

Universities to set up £800,000 hardship funds

by Frances Gibb
Universities are delving into their own assets to set up hardship funds to support students who will be unable to meet the new fee levels in October.

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Manchester (£100,000), Oxford (£150,000), Salford (£11,000), Newcastle (£48,000), Leeds (£20,000), Sussex (£50,000), London School of Economics (£70,000), Bradford (£50,000-£70,000), Cardiff (£1,500), Stirling (£3,000), Reading (£25,000), University of East Anglia (£15,000), New University of Ulster (£5,700), University College London is considering a fund of £140,000.

Government has no plans for adult literacy agency's future

The Government has made no plans to continue the current funding of adult literacy provision through the Adult Literacy Resource Agency's three-year term of operation comes to an end next year, Mr Oakes, Minister of State overseeing higher education, said this week.

But he told the House of Commons in reply to a written question that the future of the programme would be reviewed in the light of recommendations due to be made to Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, by ALRA's management committee and the National Institute of Adult Education.

Sussex offers tech degree

Technical college students will be able to study at Sussex University for a degree in engineering under a new scheme agreed between the university and the Sussex Engineering Examinations Board.

An article in the university bulletin says that the agreement, which will operate from September, gives technology students at five local technical colleges a chance to follow a five-year course leading first to an Ordinary National Diploma in Technology, and then to a BSc honours degree in the school of engineering and applied sciences.

Edinburgh gives students court places

Edinburgh University students and non-teaching staff are to have representation for the first time on the university court.

The university has also agreed the rectorship will no longer be a student nomination. Staff will elect the rector for a single term.

Trades council pleads to v-c for law clinic

by Judith Judd

Canterbury and District Trades Council has written to Mr Geoffrey Tomlinson, the vice-chancellor of Kent University, to plead for the law clinic which is due to close in August.

The trade unionists say they are "in broad agreement" with a plan for new arrangements for a clinic put forward by the university's law school.

The trades council says that the clinic has fostered a greater legal equality for everyone, regardless of their financial position. "We believe that by giving law students experience of the legal difficulties of ordinary people this will assist both the students and the community."

The council applauds the willingness of the clinic to take on cases which might prove unpopular with the local establishment and lists some of the cases which it believes may have affected the closure decision.

In winter 1974 a chairman was issued against the chair and vice-chairman of a Canterbury City Council sub-committee and the assistant city secretary to show cause why they should be removed from office.

In autumn 1975 the clinic represented a complainant into the activities of St Augustine's Hospital at an inquiry.

In 1975 and 1976 the clinic represented six teachers from William Tyndale School at the inquiry into the school after the National Union of Teachers had turned down their request for legal representation.

In summer 1976 the clinic secured the rejection of an application to build a large office block in Canterbury when it represented a local minority society at a planning inquiry.

In autumn 1976 Canterbury City Council was successfully prosecuted under the Public Health Act over three sites where refuse was dumped during a dustmen's strike.

Professor Simpson said this week that it was ludicrous to suggest that the cases had affected the university's decision to recommend the clinic's closure.

Gulbenkian starts arts inquiry

The Gulbenkian Foundation is starting an inquiry into the earnings of the visual artist and his relationship to society.

It will be based at Goldsmiths' College, London, from September under the direction of Dr Richard Hoggart, warden of the college. It has been arranged in consultation with the Arts Council.

Overseas student numbers up by 13,000—British Council

by Sue Reid
Overseas student numbers in Britain reached 114,000 in 1975-76, an increase of more than 13,000 over the previous academic year, it has been revealed.

The latest figures, due to be released officially by the British Council later this month, show the greatest increase in the numbers of overseas students—6,416—was in further education colleges. Universities took 3,560 more foreign students than the previous year and polytechnics an extra 2,990.

There was a 36 per cent rise in foreign students overall in the public sector, with engineering and technology courses bearing the brunt of the increased intake.

Mr George Mellors, assistant director of the British Council student centre, revealed at a seminar of university and polytechnic administrators from the London area last week.

He told the seminar that there were fewer students from Commonwealth countries than from other parts of the world. But they did make up the largest proportion of students from developing countries.

The seminar, which was considering "The Overseas Student in London", heard that 45 per cent of overseas students currently in Britain were now studying in the capital.



A new sculpture entitled Reunion was unveiled at Bradford University last week. Made possible by an anonymous donation, the sculpture was the work of Josefine de Vasconcelos, who is pictured above with Mrs MacBride, former Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations. Mrs MacBride and Miss Vasconcelos both received honorary degrees at a ceremony following the unveiling.

Induction tutors criticized

Teacher tutors are criticized for their failure to observe probationers in the classroom in a report from the Department of Education and Science.

The final report on induction pilot schemes in Liverpool and Northumberland prepared by Dr Ray Bolam and Mr Keith Baker, of the University of Bristol School of Education, says that "tutors are reluctant to extend their concept of induction training to embrace classroom observation".

New Appleton director

Dr Frederick Horner, deputy director of the Appleton Laboratory at Slough, is to succeed Dr J. A. Sexton as director from July, 1977. The Science Research Council has announced.

New body to coordinate London teacher training

by Judith Judd

A new committee to coordinate teacher training in London and the Home Counties was set up this week.

Its sponsors are the London and Home Counties Regional Advisory Council, London University's Institute of Education, Sussex University's School of Education and the Council for National Academic Awards.

The committee will be an interim organization and will exist for no more than two years. A review of its membership will be undertaken when there will certainly be divisions of opinion about its long-term future.

Some favour the coordination of teacher training under the RAC umbrella and others its complete separation from further education. The new committee will have no additional resources and will rely only with immediate problems. These will include a review of initial teacher training in the light of the Government's final decision on cuts and a special concern for the provision of shortage subjects.

At the moment both the Area Training Organisations and the RAC make recommendations about teacher education courses to the DES.

Salford discusses 'campus anti-semitism'

A meeting of 300 Salford students on Tuesday has reaffirmed its policy that Zionism is racism. This, coupled with the union's policy of not inviting racist speakers, last week led to a ban on a meeting organized by Jewish students as part of an Israel week.

An amendment to revoke all the union's past policy on Zionism was defeated by 165 votes to 125 at the meeting.

Mr Charles Clarke, president of the National Union of Students, told students at the meeting that the NUS opposed restrictions on the activities of campus Jewish societies.

Mr Clarke said later that he was reasonably confident that the situation could be kept under control. The response to the NUS attack on student attempts to exclude Jewish society activities showed that most were concerned about anti-Zionism motions.

Archaeology units 'threatened by serious lack of funds'

David Walker
Representatives of the Council for Archaeology and the Rescue Archaeological Trust are to seek a meeting with Mr Shore, Secretary of the DoE, to tell him that the excavation work is seriously threatened by lack of funds.

They will tell him the fact that, in these archaeological units wholly funded by the DoE, 25 per cent of the work is being lost or are standing idle because there is no money available to pay for the work.

MRC reports modest

Researchers are being urged to report modestly on their progress in a new Medical Research Council report.

The MRC has increased the sum available for project grants to about 10 per cent of constant price.

Students lobby MP over closure

by Judith Judd

Students from North Riding College of Education, Scarborough, are urging two Members of Parliament to lobby Mr Michael Shaw, Conservative MP for Scarborough, at the House of Commons.

The 350 students at the college have been campaigning against the proposal that it be closed.

The agreements being put forward by Scarborough include the fact that it is one of the few institutions offering an honours degree to future primary school teachers which has been specifically designed for their professional needs and that it is the only institution which is fully integrated with the School-Advisory Service.

Students from Rolle College, Essex, urged the Parliament yesterday in support of a motion tabled by Mr Peter Emery, Conservative MP for Haverhill.

The motion asks that Rolle should not be closed and gives five reasons. These are that it is the only state-maintained college west of Bristol, that it is the second largest employer in East Devon, that it offers courses for teachers in shortage subjects, that it has an excellent academic record and that for the past three years it has attracted more well-qualified applicants than any other college.

AUT may reject phase three in fight over anomaly

The Association of University Teachers is likely to reject a third stage of the pay policy and to go on strike action, if its pay anomaly is not rectified at the beginning of August.

A full council meeting of the AUT at Liverpool next week will consider a motion from the executive which notes "the grave injustice done to AUT members in 1975 when Government withheld cost-of-living increases from all other public service employees."

University teachers were thereby forced to endure the full rigours of pay restrictions on already depressed salary scales, it says. It supports a further pay policy if it is sufficiently flexible to include full rectification of pay anomalies.

Architects start talks on pay

Staff and students at the Architectural Association's School of Architecture have started to negotiate a unilateral employment contract with the principal in defiance of the governing council.

The 18-strong council, which includes nine students, has been in dispute with Mr Avin Boyarsky, the principal (called chairman) over the removal of his contract since January. Staff mass meetings have backed Mr Boyarsky.

Caribbean society set up after conference

A Society for Caribbean Affairs has been set up following a recent conference in York of some 70 academics, social scientists and social welfare workers.

Those interested should contact Dr Colin Clarke, the secretary, Centre for Latin American Studies, Liverpool University.



Staff and students present the 40,000-signature petition to Mr Michael Shaw, MP for Scarborough, outside the House of Commons. The picture shows, from left to right, Miss L.J. Jowens, representing first-year students, Mr David Robinson, vice-president of the students' union, Mr David Burton, president of the union, Mr Shaw and Mr Kenneth Hall, a college lecturer.

Social work students: 300 extra grants

The Department of Health and Social Security is to increase by about 300 the number of grants to graduate students studying for the Certificate of Qualification in Social Work, said Mr Roland Mayle, Minister of State for Health, in a Commons reply. It will cost about £500,000.

Mr Mayle said that he had asked if the minister was satisfied that there were enough grants for such students in view of the increasing and widening responsibilities of social workers.

Mr Mayle added that he hoped that despite the difficulties they faced, local authorities in England and Wales would be able to avoid reducing the number of non-graduate students they supported this year, and would increase their future support as their resources might allow.

Comments sought on summer dole

Mr Ennals, secretary of state for social services, has asked the National Teachers' Association to comment on a draft regulations which would enable students to claim unemployment benefit during the summer vacation only.

Under the regulations, planned to start this December, unemployment benefit would not be payable during the Christmas and Easter holidays to students on full-time courses.

NEXT WEEK

Clive Cookson on the problems of medical education staff.
Peter Wilby on academics' protest movements.
Teacher reorganization: the south-east.
City University's arts administration studies.
David Martin reviews Paul Johnstone's *Communities of Society*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Scandinavian studies

Sir,—Your correspondent's article on the report of the Inter-university Committee for Scandinavian Studies (THES, April 29) tends to highlight dissent and reports criticisms made by certain delegates at a conference of teachers of Scandinavian which was held at the University of East Anglia in March this year.

Having myself worked as an assistant in a department of Scandinavian studies in this country, I have come across these notions before, but to discover that they have now found their way into an official report is to me both puzzling and depressing.

First it is of course ridiculous to include the assistants or lecturers in any calculations of the proportion of natives teaching Scandinavian studies at British universities, since these assistants are recruited in their home countries, because they are native speakers of a Scandinavian language and regarded as particularly well suited to teach their language to foreigners.

Assistants and lecturers are by definition natives, as are their counterparts in other modern language departments, and to include this category in the figures simply does not make sense.

More serious, however, is the general objection to natives holding permanent posts in the departments of Scandinavian studies in this country. It was announced in 1975, when I first encountered this attitude and was told that qualified Scandinavians like myself were in fact depriving British graduates of their jobs.

It is most frustrating to find that being a native speaker of a Scandinavian language, once an obvious advantage and, in my opinion, a requisite for my job in Great Britain, gradually turns into a disadvantage to the extent that it even appears to exclude you from any future job opportunities in the field of Scandinavian studies in this country.

Native speakers tend to be appreciated in other modern language departments, and it is tragic that the departments of Scandinavian studies, whose position is comparatively weak already, should further undermine their own existence by this form of narrow-minded infighting.

The Scandinavian countries, co-operating in the Nordic Council, are acutely aware of the importance of promoting the teaching of Scandinavian languages abroad and are planning an expansion of support and resources for this purpose, but of doubt if insular British attitudes could in any way be seen as furthering the cause of Scandinavian studies from a Nordic point of view.

With the Scandinavian countries and their languages still remaining largely unknown in Great Britain, it seems to me that a strategy along the lines suggested in the report, aiming at "rationalization", "concentration", and "economies" generally can only spell disaster for Scandinavian studies in this country.

The present situation must be improved instead of being allowed to deteriorate still further, and this can only be done if all available resources are used to the full, in order to maintain—and preferably, to expand—the teaching of Scandinavian studies throughout Great Britain.

Yours faithfully, RONALD BOFFERWELL, Faculty of modern and medieval languages, Cambridge University.

Examples, please Sir,—Donald G. MacRae describes (THES, April 22) a paper by myself and Barry Barnes in *Schooling and Capitalism* as "vulgarily ill-written" and further, appears to imply (although his syntax here is opaque) that it is not "serious" in tone.

It is, I think, traditional to support such allegations with an example or two, and I would be most grateful if Professor MacRae could be moved to oblige. As to whether the paper is concerned with an "important issue" or not, the reader is likewise left unenlightened by Professor MacRae, who

Academic standards at the OU

Sir,—It was sad to see *THE THES* reporting in however qualified a manner, the current attacks on the Open University and some of its courses (THES, April 22). This seems to be the open season for OU-baiting, ranging from the patronizing remarks of the vice-chancellor of Queen's University Belfast, to the anti-Marxist polemics of Professor Julius Gould and Mrs Caroline Cox, about which there is more than a whiff of old-fashioned Red-baiting as well. In the circumstances I think the OU deserves a rather more robust defence than you seem prepared to offer.

The vice-chancellor's remarks we may ignore, since they are admittedly based only on "slight experience". I can only say that in the fields with which I have some acquaintance, the OU staff who produce the courses are manifestly quite as distinguished as the staff of any other university in the country; and in my own teaching I have been glad to make use of some of the books they have produced—for example, for the *Age of Revolutions* course.

I would also add that the willingness of the OU in the fields of culture and history to disregard the conventional "subject" boundaries, bringing together history, cultural and social studies in a way which has been characteristic of the OU of classics, strikes me as admirable. It is a standing rebuke to the narrow departmentalism and petty demarcation disputes which bedevil so much conventional teaching in higher education.

How much of this flexibility would I wonder be likely to survive the kind of external assessment for which you and others are now calling? For it is all too likely that the external assessors would be exactly the kind of conventional specialists who distrust a student's own criteria, and make connections between the various fragmented disciplines into which social and cultural studies are normally divided.

I was surprised, too, that you should apparently endorse as a subversive criticism the charges of Marxist or political bias which are currently being pressed against some courses or course units. Indeed, it astonishes me that such charges should be taken at all seriously, either by you or by the Open University itself.

Are we really expected to believe that Professor Gould and Mrs Cox are the personification of pure objectivity and political neutrality? The question has only to be asked to be answered. Professor Gould's long been famous in his own right for his views and articles. Mrs Cox is joint author of *Rape of Reason*, a suitably sensational title for a highly tendentious account of the troubles at North London Polytechnic published by the Churchill Press.

They have their political and ideological biases, as I have mine, and it would be naive in the extreme to suppose that their own teaching is unaccompanied by these views. In fact, as far as I am aware, it is accessible to me that the Open University's are to them, no doubt I could produce critiques as "con-

vincingly argued and well documented" as you assert theirs to be. It is not simply that Professor Gould and Mrs Cox are not impartial in this dispute. What is absurd is the notion that in the areas of social studies it is ever possible to produce courses which are free of what you and others choose to call "bias". If courses do not have a Marxist "bias", they will have some other kind of "bias", which may be rather more difficult to spot just because it chimes in so nicely with conventional ideas in these fields.

Students, including Open University students are not gullible or naive as Professor Gould and others apparently believe. It does not take most of them long to realize that no teacher or course is, or can be, simply the transmitter of plain, indisputable, unmediated Truth. They soon recognize the different biases, or ideologies, of their teachers, and form their own judgments accordingly.

To expect any teacher to teach without personal or political "biases" is to demand the impossible; and even if such neutrality were attainable, it would be an infallible recipe for boredom among students. What can be asked of any teaching institution is that its staff between them reflect a range and variety of viewpoints, biases and ideologies, and that students have the opportunity to choose among them.

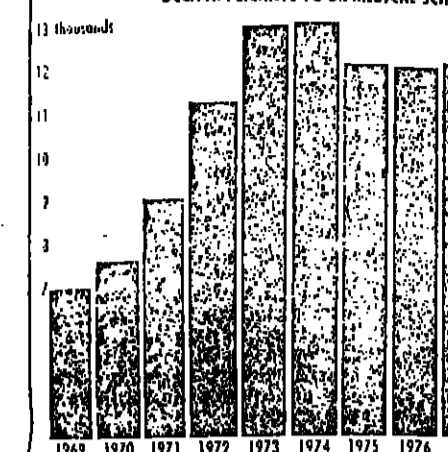
Quite clearly the Open University meets this criterion, and they have no reason to be ashamed or dismayed at the Marxist bias (if it exists) of some of their courses or course units. Indeed it would be an intellectual disgrace if such a viewpoint did not find expression within their range of work.

Yours faithfully, ANTHONY ARBLASTER, Politics Department, Sheffield University.

Sir,—In your editorial "Academic Standards at OU" (THES, April 22) you say: "The vital point which is not so much that some course units are Marxist-biased... but the lack of control over how course teams are formed and carry out their work."

Doctors disagree about harm from growth

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UCCA APPLICANTS TO UK MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Calls for an end to the savage cut in their intakes have been gathering force rapidly this year. They are now beginning to drown the grumbles of consultants in peripheral hospitals which are still finding it almost impossible to attract properly qualified young doctors for many junior posts.

The medical profession's change of heart, 10 years after Lord Todd's Royal Commission on Medical Education hatched ambitious plans to double Britain's output of doctors, comes in the form of a letter to the Health Secretary from the Royal College of Physicians, which says that each medical school should accept a small reduction in its student quota. Since then Sir Frederick Dainton, chairman of the UGC, and senior DHSS officials have made it clear that the profession's sudden concern with their plans to continue expanding medical schools will be taken into account in medical manpower planning.

The factors that need to be taken into account in medical manpower planning are complex and diverse. The statistics are less porous variables than those involved in planning numbers of teachers—and doctors are well aware of what has happened to the teaching profession in the past two years.

Perhaps the most crucial question of all is whether the country will be able to pay for the health service. The BMA evidence to the Royal Commission showed that just by changing an NHS job to one of all generalist holding all other factors constant, an estimated requirement of 4,300 new doctors in 1985 is cut to 2,570.

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For more than a decade the general assumption that Britain needs more doctors has kept medical schools in a relatively privileged position in higher education. In the first part of an investigation into medical education, Clive Cookson explains why this attitude is coming under attack.



were the cheap labour that kept the hospitals going.

In 1975 the proportion of overseas doctors in the UK fell for the first time in many years, and 1976 saw the first reduction in their absolute numbers. The tide has turned for two main reasons: the increased output from British medical schools, and the establishment of a Temporary Registration Assessment Board (TRAB) which sets a formal examination that foreign doctors must pass if the country cannot afford more doctors below 2,000.

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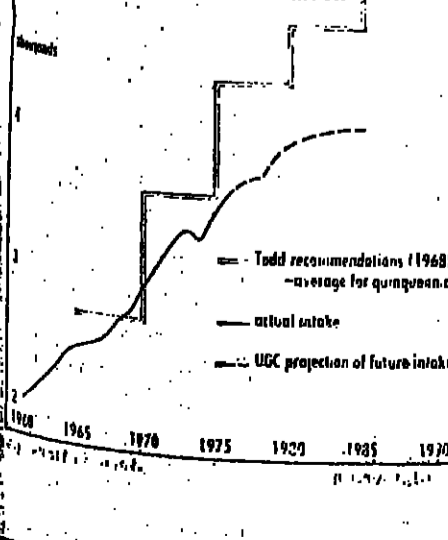
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INTAKE TO UK MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Very best continue to queue up for admittance

Three years ago, when *THE THES* published its last major investigation into medical education, medical schools were preoccupied by the problem of selecting students out of the flood of eager and well qualified applicants rising rapidly round them.

The crush has eased a little since then, as the chart shows: UCCA medical applications peaked at 13,003 for entrance in 1974 and fell back to 12,015 in 1976. The provisional 1977 figure is 12,120.

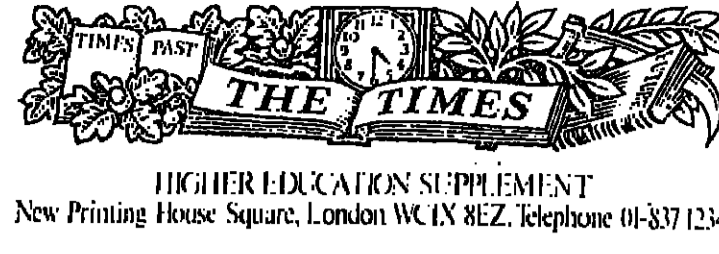
However, medicine continues to attract a high proportion of candidates with the best A level grades: 57 per cent of those accepted have ABB, AAC or better. This is equivalent to demands that medicine stop "monopolizing the intellectual cream of the nation's science students" and adopt more sophisticated and potentially rewarding techniques, including equipping students with a broader range of academic performance.

It is being said, too, that the current generation of medical students is too intelligent for the good of medicine as a whole; it may ensure a brilliant future for medical research, but not for patient care. There are clinical professors who claim that the ability of medical students to get on with patients is

deteriorating as their intellectual qualifications improve. Housemen who have just graduated are even liable to say the same thing about clinical students two or three years younger than them.

Every likely applicant who passes the procedure for selection is given the opportunity to be interviewed. It is too unreliable an indicator to be used except in special cases. Southampton, for example, recently reviewed its policy of interviewing more candidates on GCSE results, and decided to stick to it.

الأمم المتحدة



Just rewards for academics

What are just rewards for academics? It is tempting, but fruitless, to seek intrinsic criteria for pay, some absolute sense in which a professor is worth £9,500 a year. What matters is comparison. Compared with a pre-war professor, a modern equivalent salary is one quarter less valuable. Compared with a £4,000 a year school teacher, the professor is still at the top of the educational tree.

There are principles underlying the comparisons made with academic salaries. An obvious one, much in dispute in recent years, is that of academic hierarchy. University lecturers have traditionally been at the apex of the educational triangle—the sudden jostling at the top caused by the Houghton pay award to further education teachers in 1974-75 left a profound sense of unease in the university world.

Another important principle beginning to dominate salary comparisons made by the university teachers is the likening of academics to Whitehall civil servants. During the past three years many academics have been heard to say they would not mind being classed as civil servants—on the Continental model—as long as they were paid Whitehall rates. In an era when university autonomy is being gradually eroded such a comparison has its dangers.

The issue of pay politics is detailed in a report from one year to the next. Justice is understood less in a societal sense than in the number of months elapsing between pay settlements made by university teachers and further education lecturers. So it is at the moment for the Association of University Teachers. Grand principles take second place to fighting a monetary wrong which the Association considers was inflicted in 1975.

The forthcoming Liverpool council meeting of the AUT will once again be haunted by the spectre of pay politics and how the universities seem to have fallen foul of its various provisions. The AUT's case is that in 1975 it reported a two-part pay settlement of which it received the first element. Injustice was cer-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mrs Williams and scientists

Sir—Under the heading "Science lobby on weak" (*Times*, April 6) you recently reported a speech by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to a meeting of the Association of British Science Writers. She is stated to have attributed the failure of Britain to apply scientific knowledge to industry "to the universities for their old fashioned reverence for their scholarship and pure study for its own sake, which is now unique in the United Kingdom". I can only hope that the minister, who is so generally admired for her intelligence, was misquoted. For anyone who has worked in a science faculty of a university in this country and has inspected universities overseas the statement is clearly a nonsense.

I have just returned from a week in Holland during which I visited the Universities of Utrecht and Groningen. I was told that in science the full university degree course took from five to seven years, during which the students did a research project for one year (see also *Times*, April 6). This is in many ways an excellent course for someone who is intent on doing research work but far from satisfactory for those who are not. Compare it with our course of three sessions after which our students can leave the university with a good degree or go on to study for a higher degree.

Mathematics

Sir—Your editorial comments on the role of mathematics (*Times*, May 6) make an important distinction rarely heard in the Green House but crucial to an understanding of the problems in secondary education, let alone their solutions. The distinction is that between mathematics, such as arithmetic, measurement or bar charts, and other kind which includes such topics as vectors, trigonometry, matrices and even elementary group theory. Obviously the educational system must continue the attempt to give all children reasonable levels of competence in the first two. However, the CSE and GCE O level syllabuses cover both kinds and do not allow pupils to do one without the other.

Unfortunately this can be counter-productive for many (the majority?) of children who will need the second kind. These days, which I would put at age 13 or 14, beyond which it is a waste of time and valuable expertise to continue the attempt. At worst it produces a flippant resentment and aggressive behaviour, as shown by the experience of a student whose teaching practice I supervised. He was a student doing his best to overcome the dubious relevance of many of his pupils' questions. The girls were constantly troublesome and one of his male reprimands produced the *cri de coeur*: "But when will I ever need a ream?" There was no answer to the question but his message for secondary education was clear.

My proposal for discussion is: At the end of two years in secondary school (and after eight years of mathematics) all pupils should take a "mathematics" paper of the kind passed by several agencies in the Bulletin of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications, March 1977. Those who do well or otherwise should have the option of continuing with CSE or GCE O level mathematics. The school should have remedial mathematics and another attempt at the paper but after that many pupils could be released from the absurd tenures of their mathematics classes to develop their skills or talents in other areas.

Their are difficulties about such a scheme, not the least of which would be the reluctance of heads of mathematics to see a diminution of their departmental commitments. The place of children who believe in mathematics is equal. We should try to overcome these and other problems because the research could include better matching of syllabuses to pupils' needs, and behaviour and consideration of mathematics teachers.

Yours faithfully,
ROY AHERTON,
Bulmers, College of Higher Education, Earley, Reading.

Jewish societies

Sir—The intellectual buffoonery of the restrictions imposed on the students' Jewish Societies by the Universities (*Times*, April 29) is so obvious that to forgive and forget were not associated with rumbling and horrifying echoes from recent (and remote) past. The doublethink (or speak) about cultural versus political activities—respectively granted and denied to the Jewish society's Israel Week and "justifications" of European anti-Semitism in the first half of this century to be simply dismissed as one more proof of the cultural and historical illiteracy reflected in the press of the day. There is a direct continuity of tradition from the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* (recently reprinted in several languages with the "encouragement" of several governments) to Zionism is racism". The differences between the two are easily explained by the old adage: "effective advertising: adapt your message to what you know (or think you know) about the attitudes of your public."

What follows is a slight paraphrase of a few alternative statements I recently found in the review *Forum* (1976, No. 2) published in Jerusalem.

To be a Zionist, it is not necessary to live in Israel.

To be a Jew, it is not necessary to be an Israel.

To be an Israeli, it is not necessary to be a Jew.

To be Jewish, it is not necessary to be an Israel.

To be Jewish, or to make one's personal well-being identical with the Jew's well-being, it is not necessary to be a Jew.

To be a Jew today, it is necessary to live in Israel.

All those who identify themselves as Jews are one of the same could think of additional statements and complications (for example, concerning language, religion or descent); but—such is the nature of identification—each would negate some of the statements and reject others. The number of combinations and permutations becomes bewildering, but most of the resulting alternative groups of statements would reflect their identification with the subjective reality of their Jewishness.

Readers are invited to try a set of alternative versions applying to their own ethnic or national identity. And then to think which of these "any" would be likely to brand them as "racist" in the minds (and votes) of the mysterious crusaders who sponsor the "resolutions" in some of our Stu-

Exeter "list"

Sir—Professor Atkinson (*Times*, April 22) implies that the Exeter "list" was stolen by students and published in a spirit of mischief-making. Both these claims are dubious at the very least, and certainly Professor Atkinson is in no position to substantiate them. He also condemns those who "strike attitudes" without being aware of which side contents of documents which they are given.

In fact the first version of both local and national AUT representations was to question the genuineness of the "list", but its full contents, authenticity and provenance became known very early on in the affair and they were then entirely justified in calling for an explanation which has now been given. The question of how it came to be lost is quite irrelevant.

Professor Atkinson, on his own admission, has only seen the few paragraphs which have appeared in the national press. Instead of striking attitudes, he would do well to follow his own advice: inform his pupils properly or keep silent.

Yours sincerely,
TIMOTHY KEUPER,
University of Exeter.



Contrasting views of Victorian capitalism. "It is a false assumption that Victorian society was a nexus of social deprivation"

Establishment thinking as a threat to capitalism

I do not need to say that capitalism lacks intellectual exponents in our day. It is regarded by some as a regrettable necessity; by others as an inheritance from the past which the moral sense of mankind has already rejected but which requires some remaining practical steps to remove its baneful consequences; and by some others as inevitably doomed through its own internal contradictions—a system both corrupting to its beneficiaries and destructive of the personalities of the labouring masses. The idealism of the young is largely turned against it. Educated opinion in general is full of moral consciousness about the supposed debasing consequences of capitalism for the human spirit.

The overwhelming view offered in the available authorities presents capitalism as notably lacking moral dimensions. It is a strange reversal of the position of a century-and-a-half ago, when capitalism was promoted by the high-minded and the moralists of that period precisely because of its moral qualities. Some of their ideals are no longer appropriate to our society, but some others urgently need to be rescued from the oblivion to which they are sinking.

For the morality of capitalism has first to do with the morality of choice; with the individual's freedom to select, either as producer or consumer, from among alternative sources of economic enterprise. It is the freedom left to the individual to have a control over his own labour; the direct contradiction of the Marxist assertion that a man alienates his freedom and his personality by selling his labour to another. Provided the conditions of work are adequately safeguarded, on both sides equally, at law, the risks are the same for the man whose effort is rendered in organisational skills, and who chances his enterprise or his capital, as they are for the man who sells his labour.

The unequal distribution of wealth which follows has attracted severe condemnation: not only from those academic and ecclesiastical observers who are most obviously its beneficiaries. But it is a minor feature of the maintenance of the means of livelihood independently of the state—a condition which in a society where there is an agreement among those concerned with social organisation about what the ethical basis of the state should be.

There is another feature of capitalism even less appealing to this contemporary social outlook than the price of economic choice: the relationship between enterprise and personal moral character. It is true that the competitive element in capitalism has some disagreeable side-effects which the moral sense of men will contain. The Heald once spoke wisely of the "unacceptable face" of some sorts of enterprise, and he was right to do so. Selfish disregard of social unfavourable has always been one pit into which some un-called business ethics from private morality.

But these are errors which, again, do not justify the greater moral advantages of the competitive price of economic choice. It is not to be blamed for lowering the standards of anything. If it means anything nowadays it means anything and nothing at all. It is a standard for the acknowledgment of academic excellence, and I for one would not compromise those standards.

As for the suggestion that more extensive teaching of moral education is not a socially desirable aim, I am merely reminding you that the rulers have been familiar with the elementary properties of the exponential function, they would not have persisted so long in their pursuit of that economic policy, a policy that has already brought the country to the brink of ruin.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. BARKER,
Head of Department of Economics, University of Exeter.

It creates a massive collectivism—the state moving further and further into regulating people's lives, even though with admittedly benevolent intention. This growing state machinery has a reality of its own even in existence (as bureaucracies all do have), and it is ready to serve the political purposes of less democratic governments, should a point in the future, some sort of cataclysmic political change, or a mere slow slide into authoritarian practices, come to pass in this country.

Far too much social responsibility is being removed from the area of private moral initiative to the collectivism of the public sector. Political theorists about the problem have been much exercised about the question of whether a moral act loses its virtue if compelled by law. The problem remains unresolved one in a policy like our own, which does not subscribe to a single moral collectivist states.

I come at last to the role of education. You will, I hope, see at once the relevance of what I have been trying to suggest about the strength and persistence of the attitudes so manifestly undermining the moral authority of capitalism. For the teachers in the schools and the lecturers in the universities and colleges, of course, are notable for their tendency to dwell upon the faults rather than the virtues of capitalist society. Indeed, they are the most pervasive of the agents for disseminating dissatisfaction with existing social values.

Some of our colleagues, say that they are teaching the young to be "critical". They acquire an unprejudiced social conscience, to "think for themselves" about the basic moral and social ideals. They will claim—and doubtless actually believe—that they are preparing a free society by helping others to cultivate the practices of free criticism.

Alas, the children are in reality presented not with an open choice, but with endless criticisms of the social and political structure; and by suggesting that all our inherited values are open to question the teachers are destroying the moral authority of the existing social order.

In its place, through the device of apparent freedom of critical choice, they indoctrinate the children into a confused social disorientation. By repetitive descriptions of the shortcomings of welfare in our society, by frequent reference to social evils, and by attempts to identify the class enemies of enlightened social advance, many teachers present a picture of a society in need of radical change.

Capitalism is the first victim of this. All their solutions emphasise more collectivism, rather than the need to foster the quality of production of wealth, or the part which ought to be played by individual responsibility. If socialist ideals were subjected to the same rigour, the bourgeoisie of the land there would be an outcry in Parliament.

How can a new idealism for capitalist freedom and capitalist enterprise be conceived? There is a glimmer of light. For the very fickleness of intellectual opinion perhaps provides the opening required; and it is to a change in the attitudes of the leaders of educated opinion that we look for any hope of a re-normalised appreciation of capitalism.

The caricatures of the capitalist past, and the criticisms of capitalist society today, are so essentially emotional, rather than rational in origin—despite what intellectuals themselves suppose about their commitments to idealism—that they are really very volatile in their moral seriousness and their evident need to indulge their gifts for moral censoriousness can be redirected, capitalism can snatch a breathing space.

Edward Norman

The author is dean of Peterhouse, Cambridge. This article is a shortened version of the first annual lecture of the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates Ltd, presented in London last week.

BOOKS

Social limits to private consumption

Social Limits to Growth by Fred Hirsch

This is a stimulating, provocative and already widely praised book about the structural problems in advanced industrialized societies.

The picture he paints about the situation in the United States and in this country shows the frustrations outweighing the satisfactions and this, he claims, is inevitable.

for a higher place within some explicit or implicit hierarchy, and that thereby yields gains for some only by dint of losses for others.

The social limits to growth, Hirsch maintains, lies in the fact that there is limited room at the top; or, in Hirsch's favourite metaphor, when everybody stands on tip-toe, nobody sees further.

While I agree with Hirsch that an improved standard of living is not guaranteed by satisfaction, let alone happiness, an inadequate or worsening standard reduces the probability of satisfaction.



The good life—in a country cottage or as a member of a football crowd?



achievement motivation is replaced by frustration. It is at this point that one begins to wonder whether the title of the book is appropriate to its content.

Only if more of the good life in life are collectively possible independent of an individual's ability to pay for them, will the self-defeating individualism be curbed.

Marie Jahod

The Bank of England 1891-1944 by R. S. Sayers

What the Bank of England, in the 1890s, considered to be its proper aims are neatly crystallized by Professor Sayers in words placed in the mouth of a hypothetically articulate governor.

Because of the peculiarities of organization and personalities, the Bank usually meant a very small group: the governor, the high officials and a handful of times it meant one man—a Cantillon or a Norman.

It is important to underline that, great as the value of this work is as a history of the evolution of the bank, anyone expecting a detailed account of the bank's operations will be disappointed.

The development recorded in the first two of these three volumes (the third volume, consisting of appendices, is essentially a set of "readings" in documents published and unpublished) is one which offers several possible angles of approach.

Evolution of an institution

Some revealing asides show that Sayers's critical faculties have not been lulled by his monumental task, but the overall impression that remains is one of respect for the man's response to a dispassionate account of the history of the bank.

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Some revealing asides show that Sayers's critical faculties have not been lulled by his monumental task, but the overall impression that remains is one of respect for the man's response to a dispassionate account of the history of the bank.

Structural Mechanics by Andrew C. Palmer

The core of the book is concentrated in the following two chapters where the ideas of equilibrium and compatibility are developed into the most important and fascinating principle of virtual work.

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Marie Jahod

BOOKS

Interactive languages

APL/360 by H. Hellerman and I. Smith

APL and BASIC are two very successful interactive programming languages with quite different design aims. APL is intended to be a very powerful problem solving language.

APL/360 by Hellerman and Smith is a good introduction to APL. The power of the language must soon be obvious to programmers familiar with other languages.

Marie Jahod

cept is explained fairly clearly in the book, the comment on page 22 that "the right to left rule can also be considered as a strict left-weight rule" would seem to be designed to confuse.

There are many sample programs in the book taken from the fields of sorting, statistics, and control systems simulation. There are plenty of examples for the student to do, but solutions are not given.

There are many sample programs in the book taken from the fields of sorting, statistics, and control systems simulation. There are plenty of examples for the student to do, but solutions are not given.

Marie Jahod

Elementary Reaction Kinetics

3rd Edition J.L. LATHAM and A.E. BURGESS

This established textbook has been enlarged and extensively revised for the third edition, and provides a comprehensive introduction to the subject of chemical kinetics.

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This text assumes no previous knowledge of kinetics and thus will be of particular use to first-year University and Polytechnic science students reading the subject for the first time.

GRIC, HND and HNC (and higher TEC) students, as well as those studying chemistry as a subsidiary subject, and those engaged in non-specialist modular degree courses, will find that the book contains much useful material.

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The authors provide a readable yet thorough introduction to the subject with the mathematical content kept to an essential minimum. A full explanation is given of the bonding in all molecules, with which students are expected to be familiar.

The addition of a new chapter on electronic spectra will serve to broaden the appeal of this widely used textbook, making it of even greater interest both to senior students and to those encountering the subject for the first time.

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EDITED BY STEWART CLEGG AND DAVID DUNKERLEY

The focus of this collection of essays is on the 'institutional' approach of the European Group for Organization Studies. Critical issues relating to systems, power, capitalist development, organizational transactions and the interpretation of State and Capital are discussed.

The Sociology of Secularisation

A Critique of a Concept

PETER E. GLASNER

Dr Glasner's study seeks to ground secularisation in theory and offers a fundamental, methodological critique of the concept of secularisation, a concept that has been the centre of so much debate because its essential mythical character as ideology has not previously been completely recognised.

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Hatton Garden London EC1N 8ER
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John S. Brubacher
Examines the main theories of higher education, and presents a broad philosophical background against which current issues can be evaluated.

Adult Development and Learning
Alan B. Knox
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Handbook of Institutional Advancement
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Sponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, this new handbook is the first to deal comprehensively with the entire field of institutional advancement.

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a bibliography compiled by E. Pucko B Hill, P Redford and C Riches
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by Ernest Gellner
The Times Literary Supplement
Every Friday, 22p

BOOKS

Political parallel

Trimmer
Macaulay and the Whig Tradition
by Joseph Hamburger
University of Chicago Press, £13.15
ISBN 0 226 31472 3
Undergraduates studying history, threatened with examination questions on historiography, read books about Macaulay. Their seniors, it must be presumed, read his own writings as well as his commentators'.

Gandhi and Civil Disobedience: The Mahatma in Indian Politics 1928-1934
by Judith M. Brown
Cambridge University Press, £13.50
ISBN 0 521 21279 0
This is a study of Gandhi's activities during one of the most important and interesting periods of modern Indian history, a time that saw the largest sustained outbreaks of non-violent resistance against British rule led by the Indian National Congress and planned by the Mahatma himself.

Hamburger emphasizes certain aspects of Macaulay's thinking which were not always emphasized. The historian was not a Whig, as some of his contemporaries assumed. He appreciated in principle, even if he often forgot in practice, that the preoccupations of his own age ought not to dominate his view of the past.

Hamburger underlines the candour in the merits of his case by making errors of fact, by displaying naivety about Macaulay's intellectual formation, and by misquoting Macaulay as well as argument. He thinks "the famous Acts were on the statute books for six months in 1819, when in fact three of them are still there, and the first only lapses in 1822."

In view of recent events in this country, the publication of this history of 1928-34 and 1934-47 is intriguing. In 1930, as in 1977, a spiritually oriented figure against a background of economic depression resulted in repressive measures. In 1934, as in 1977, an increasingly irresponsible and arrogant government met the need of electoral defeat. The early 30s was, if anything, even more dramatic and important than the 1970s.

Differences in interpretation between those who approach Indian political history from the top down

A Colour Atlas of HUMAN ANATOMY
R. M. H. McMinn M.D., Ph.D.
Sir William Collins Professor of Anatomy
and
R. T. Hutchings
of the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Royal College of Surgeons in England
Here, for the first time, is a colour atlas containing over 700 full colour life size photographs of dissections of the entire human body. Existing textbooks usually rely on diagrams and drawings for illustration but A Colour Atlas of Human Anatomy bridges the gap between these and the reality of the dissecting room.

BOOKS

A complex and private poet

Cavafy's Alexandria: Study of a Myth in Progress
by Edmund Keeley
Hogarth Press, £7.50
ISBN 0 7012 0415
Since Cavafy's death in 1933 his reputation has steadily risen, and his poetry has been justly praised for its sophisticated and ironic wit, its clarity of vision, its meticulous craftsmanship and its economy of form.



The Mohamed Aly Square in Alexandria

These paradoxes become easier to understand in the light of the very unusual pattern of the poet's career. First, he nurtured extraordinarily late, not finding his poetic voice until well into his forties, yet continuing to develop until his death at 70. Second, he remained essentially a "private" poet, who never put a volume on sale in his lifetime, and died without having produced a collected edition or left instructions for one.

Keelley's book is not only a major critical study of Cavafy's work, but it is also a valuable introduction to the poet's world. The author, an eminent scholar and translator of Greek poetry, traces Cavafy's evolution from those early poems, such as Camille, Maitresse, Walls, Windows, which express a Baudelairean mood of claustrophobia, ennui and despair, and culminate in the famous The City. "This city (Alexandria) will always pursue you."

John Cruickshank

Binary rhythm

Cahiers II: Youthful Writings by Albert Camus
with an introductory essay by Paul Villaneix
Hambish Hamilton, £5.50
ISBN 241 89521 9
Following Camus's death in 1960, the publisher of the Cahiers decided to issue a collection of his youthful writings. In the event, two volumes of Cahiers appeared in the 1960s: the first, Cahiers de la jeunesse, and the second, Cahiers de la jeunesse II. The first Cahiers, published in 1960, was a collection of his youthful writings, and the second, published in 1961, was a collection of his youthful writings.

Mature scepticism

The Sceptical Vision of Molière: a Study in Paradox
by Robert McBride
Macmillan, £10.00
ISBN 0 333 21180 4
Dr McBride's Study in Paradox, by which he indicates various gaps between appearances and realities in Molière's comedies, is the sixth in a series of essays which would have confirmed it as an effective and badly needed 'sop of the century'.

Binary rhythm

The balance tilts back to idealism in the 'Essays on Music' which also dates from 1932. Camus asserts: 'I will give to his expression, the objectification of things such as we feel they ought to be.' And his Bergsonianism is evident in a second assertion: 'Art does not tolerate Reason.' Nevertheless other essays swing back, once again, to the world in which we live with all its horrors. 'Voices from the Poor Quarter', for example, expresses a preoccupation with the ordinary experiences and sufferings of men, and proclaims that 'it is in men that man takes refuge'.

Mature scepticism

Originally a PhD thesis for the Queen's University, Belfast, where McBride is a senior lecturer, the book is concerned first with the general question of thought in Molière's plays, and then with the thesis that the playwright's vision evolves from one in which contradictions between appearance and reality, between the visible and the invisible, and/or structure in early plays to a deeper perception of social reality that reflects a philosophically sceptical view of life and character. Part one, 'The Idea of Paradox: a study of "The Double Vision of Comedy" followed by an essay on the theme of false appearances in such diverse early comedies as Scaparinella and Don Garcia. Much more substantial is the second part, 'The Philosophy of Paradox', in which five major comedies, all of which permit comparison with the sceptical view of life, are set forth notably by Le Maitre, Le Voyer, the Sceptic philosopher and friend of Molière: Toruffe, Don Juan, Le Misanthrope, Amphitruon, and Les Femmes savantes. In other words, there appear to be three main objectives, each important separately: a critique of the Molière critics; thorough exploration of Molière's debt to Le Maitre and Le Voyer; and a new, more informed way of stating what must also have been a community of inspiration; and an informed analysis of enough of Molière's plays, for the first time, to present the whole picture, to go beyond the scope of a single monograph—indeed of a

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The Times Higher Education Supplement

BOOKS

Creative boredom

The Demon of Noontide: Essai in Western Literature by Reinhard Kuhn

In this fascinating study of literary boredom from antiquity to the present day, Professor Kuhn argues that in the "monumental struggle against the power of nothingness, man defines himself and asserts his humanity."

Ennui—a word Professor Kuhn prefers to less precise English terms—is the state of emptiness with the soul feels when it is deprived of interest in action, life, and the world.

both of Mtsensk. The only person who was surprised to find left out of this patchwork is Fromentin's Dominique. Heading them out, in all of course, are Werther and René, who are seen not only as products of their age, but more importantly as pathfinders for future generations of literary malcontents.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, Kuhn argues, and only writers attempted to enforce a violent reaction against ennui, but this proved to be an unequal struggle, for in the twentieth century, ennui becomes the dominant literary theme.

It is a fascinating story, and Kuhn tells it very well. Despite the defensive manner and tenuous prose of the preface, the book as a whole is very readable.

John Field

Eccentric theme

The Novels of Max Frisch by Michael Butler

Just as it has become academically fashionable to maintain that Brecht's poetry will outlive his dramas, so this book (on its dust-jacket at least) suggests that Max Frisch's plays may prove less durable than his novels.

In showing how Stiller is unified by the creative principle of irony, Butler illuminates the Kierkegaard references and offers other important insights into the novel.

Though Butler persuasively treats the notion that Homo, in Homo Faber, represents Frisch's values, his account of this work is largely conventional.

takes the structure of the novel as a basis for interpretation, clearly explaining the relationship between the various factors in their protagonists. The concluding chapter offers fruitful commentary rather than a full discussion of recent Montaigne.

Curiously, one can endorse as Butler's findings without agreeing with his principal thesis, propounded in the doctoral dissertation: that all Frisch's characters are variously "eccentric".

This is a short book, fairly good and lively, and the author wastes no words, good value for money. It is a full bibliography, to which should now be added (p. 32) Frisch II (Suhrkamp, 1976) and 1975 Oxford thesis by M. J. N. Frisch.

Ray Ocken

A literary period piece

From Baroque to Storm and Stress 1720-1775 by Friedhelm Radandt

This is volume four of a literary history of Germany and is intended to link volumes dealing with the Baroque and with Weimar Classicism.

Schiller has been excluded from the present company, a decision which reflects the fact that we have, in this case, not so much a history of the period, from which we might expect new insights into the meaning of terms like Sentimentalism, Rococo and Sturm und Drang.

Roughly two-thirds of the book is devoted to Aufklärung, subdivided into four chapters: philosophical and historic background, the early Aufklärung under the title 'Rationalism and Classicism', a posthumous writers under the heading 'Sentimentalism and the Spirit of Rococo', and a treatment of Klopstock, Wieland and Lessing, in this ascending order of importance.

To blame the author for this, and other omissions, would be unfair. Literary history, if it is to provide a thorough and accurate analysis of its complex material, needs space and then more space.

The reader who knows the period will find some stimulating points, but nothing really new. The inaccuracies than would normally be expected, but nothing to detract from the book's overall value.

Alan Menhaden

BOOKS

Rendering of Rimbaud

Samuel Beckett, Drunken Boat, a translation of Arthur Rimbaud's poem Le Bateau ivre

It seems doubly appropriate that, before going to the light of day, this translation should have gone through a long and painful a process of waiting as one of Rimbaud's poems or one of Beckett's characters.

The two pages of the damaged typescript are reproduced in facsimile as the centrepiece of this slim but handsome volume of 33 pages which, in a limited edition of 300 copies, has already become

something of a collector's piece. They are preceded by a brief introduction by James Knowlson on the circumstances of composition and publication of the translation and by an almost equally brief textual commentary by Professor Lecky and are followed by the original French text of the poem with the English text, as in the typescript, on the facing pages, thus making it easy to compare the translation with the original.

The two differ substantially in that Beckett has abandoned Rimbaud's rhyme and rhythm, preferring to use blank verse which is also, if not entirely free verse, at least fairly irregular in its metre.

Charles Chadwick

His drama separate from his life

De Racine au Parthénon: Essais sur la littérature et l'art à l'âge classique by Raymond Picard

This beautiful book contains 23 essays by the late Raymond Picard collected by his friends and colleagues. Less than half were originally published in periodicals which can reasonably be expected to be available in most university libraries; three are previously unpublished; and two others have never before appeared in French.

The collection has three sections. The first, in which Picard is not surprisingly at his strongest, concerns Racine. We discover why the whole of Racine's dramatic output—unlike that of others, even Corneille—has survived into the twentieth century (though I dispute his denial of any poetic quality in Sartre's *Juste Clois*); we learn how much Racine valued his career as a critic; we read of his friendship with Port-Royal. In each of these sections, Picard, explicitly or implicitly, illustrates his opinion, which I think Racine's theatre cannot satisfactorily be explained by an



Jean Racine

examination of Racine the man, however interesting the study of his life may be.

While devotees of Racine might have appreciated the inclusion of a reminder of Picard's other pieces of the subject, others will be more than satisfied with what is clearly a fair representation of the breadth of his achievements, containing much which will be accessible to the undergraduate and more, which will interest and benefit the specialist.

William Brooks

Precocity preserved

Margaret Crosland: A Biographical Study with Selections from His Works by Margaret Crosland

Crosland owes his reputation chiefly to his novel *Le Diable au corps*, written at the age of 19. This first full-length study of him in English emerges as a remarkable young man, if not a genius.

Margaret Crosland's discussion of his earlier opaque second novel *Le Bal du Comte d'Orgel* is particularly interesting. The difficulties surrounding the text are set out lucidly; the extent of the improvements made by Cocteau and

the second section deals with the works of other authors. On *L'École des femmes* there is one of the less persuasive arguments, that Arlecchino is truly comic; *Tartuffe* receives a soporific if perfectly defensible commentary. The abbé Prévost and Madame de La Fayette, however, merit closely reasoned arguments; in particular, the essay on *La Princesse de Clèves* exhibits the impressive ability to enlighten by the skilful interpretation of the obvious.

Anthony Kelly

new from

Ronsard II, ODES, HYMNS AND OTHER POEMS Edited by Graham Caslor and Evence Cave. The second of two volumes designed to present a comprehensive selection of Ronsard's poems which will both fill the gap between existing 'introductory' anthologies and complete editions, and also provide a rich cross-section of the poet's work.

THE POEMS OF THE TROUBADOUR PEIRE ROGIER Edited by Derek E T Nicholson. A new English edition of the poems of a twelfth-century troubadour providing an excellent example of the Golden Age of Provençal poetry.

Kleist. THE BROKEN JUG Translated by Roger Jones. Kleist's work, hitherto little known in this country, is currently enjoying a new wave of interest.

THEATRE FOR THE PEOPLE THE STORY OF THE VOLKSBUHNE Cecil Davies. The Volksbühne movement, which aims to bring inexpensive theatre to working people, has had a colourful history and an important influence on German drama.

Les Orléanais ont la Parole Patricia Biggs and Mary Dalwood. This collection of recordings of unprepared, natural French speech taken from interviews with the people of Orléans is useful both as a resource and as a tool for the student of French.

Phyllis Rosenberg. A book for students of French who need to acquire fluency in the language.

Le Mot Juste F F de Haan and A E Van de Ven. Adapted by Penny Sewell. A vocabulary practice book which aims to expand the student's vocabulary by the matching of word to context.

Verdades del Español Actual Lynn Ingamells and Peter Standish. A collection of material exposing the post A level student of Spanish to the contemporary language of both Spain and Latin America in a wide variety of styles and registers.

For further details or inspection copies of these titles, please write to Carolyn Fisher (RD/12), Longman Group Limited, Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE.

Longman

Universities continued

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND New Zealand Applications are invited for the following full time teaching positions...

INDONESIAN—Lectureship—Department of Asian Languages and Literatures Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of Bahasa Indonesia...

GENETICS—Lectureship—Department of Cell Biology Applicants should possess a PhD degree and have post-doctoral research experience...

ECONOMICS—Lectureship/Senior Lectureship Applicants will be welcomed from candidates who have either completed a PhD degree...

EDUCATION—Lectureship/Senior Lectureship Priority will be given to applicants who have major teaching and research interests in the history of education...

ENGLISH—Lectureship in English Literature Preference may be given to applicants with qualifications in literature after 1970...

HISTORY—Lectureships in Modern History (Two) The Department is interested in appointing lecturers in the following fields...

OPTOMETRY—Lectureship—Department of Psychology Applicants should have a higher degree and an optometric qualification...

BRADFORD THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF HUMAN COMMUNICATION LECTURER IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY Applications are invited for the above post...

AUSTRALIA Applications are invited for the following posts for which applications close on the date shown...

University of Sydney LECTURER IN PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY The successful applicant must be prepared to teach in the Department of Prosthetic Dentistry...

MacQuarie University SENIOR LECTURERS/LECTURERS IN LAW School of Law The School of Law commenced teaching in 1975...

University of Melbourne CHAIR OF ARCHITECTURE Faculty of Architecture Building and Town and Regional Planning...

Griffith University SENIOR LECTURERS/SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES Griffith University, the second University in Brisbane...

Coláiste na hOilecoil, Corcaigh UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK Applied Psychology Archaeology Mathematics Modern History Statistics (2 posts)

UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA Vacancies—Department of Health Sciences Applications are invited for the following positions...

Coláiste Na H Oilecoil Corcaigh UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK Dairy and Food Microbiology Electrical Engineering Physiology

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY Student Assessment Research Group Applications are invited for the following posts...

Coláiste Na hOilecoil, Corcaigh UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK Applied Psychology Archaeology Mathematics Modern History Statistics (2 posts)

Universities continued UNIVERSITY OF TRONDHEIM College of Arts and Science TEMPORARY SENIOR LECTURESHIP

There is vacant a temporary senior lectureship in MODERN ENGLISH in the Department of English...

Coláiste Na H Oilecoil Corcaigh UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK Dairy and Food Microbiology Electrical Engineering Physiology

Coláiste Na H Oilecoil Corcaigh UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK Music Department TWO FULL-TIME POSTS

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND ENERGY STUDIES RESEARCH ASSISTANT Applications are invited for the above post...

BAYERO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE—NIGERIA (1) ACCOUNTING DIVISION (a) SENIOR LECTURERS (b) SENIOR ASSISTANTS (c) ASSISTANTS

UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT Applications are invited for the above post...

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES—TRINIDAD SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW Applications are invited for the above post...

University of Wales DEPARTMENT OF MARITIME STUDIES PROFESSOR MARITIME TECHNOLOGY On Professional range above £108

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI—KENYA LECTURESHIP IN GRAPHIC DESIGN Applications are invited for the above post...

MASSEY UNIVERSITY Palmerston North, New Zealand SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES—TRINIDAD SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW Applications are invited for the above post...

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES—TRINIDAD SENIOR LECTURER, TWO LECTURERS, ASSISTANT LECTURERS WITH SPECIAL INTEREST IN STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES—TRINIDAD SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATION Applications are invited for the above post...

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI—KENYA LECTURESHIP IN GRAPHIC DESIGN Applications are invited for the above post...

1977

Universities continued

LONDON, NW7 THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE LECTURESHIP IN... Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

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LONDON THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE LECTURESHIP IN... Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE THE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR Applications are invited for an Associate Professorship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

SOUTHAMPTON THE UNIVERSITY OF ADULT EDUCATION Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

STIRLING THE UNIVERSITY OF ADULT EDUCATION Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

WARWICK THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

WARWICK THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

WALES THE UNIVERSITY OF SWANSEA Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE LECTURESHIP IN... Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE LECTURESHIP IN... Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

WARWICK THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

WARWICK THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

THE NORTHERN IRELAND POLYTECHNIC ULSTER COLLEGE Faculty of the Arts READER IN ENGLISH LITERATURE Candidates should have research experience and publications...

Fellowships and Studentships continued BRUNEL UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE LECTURESHIP IN... Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE LECTURESHIP IN... Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

WARWICK THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

WARWICK THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

BRIGHTON POLYTECHNIC FACULTY OF ART AND DESIGN DEPARTMENT OF COMBINED ARTS Fashion and Textiles Section SENIOR LECTURER IN WOVEN TEXTILES

LEICESTER THE POLYTECHNIC Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

LEICESTER THE POLYTECHNIC Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

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LEICESTER THE POLYTECHNIC Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL, MARINE AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS Two posts are available - One Assistant is required to further develop work started in the department to establish optimum fuel...

SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL POSTS The Science Research Council is prepared this year to offer to suitable candidates Research Fellowships and Advanced Course Studentships in the above Department...

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN SPORTS SCIENCE Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in a project investigating the physical and analysis of fitness requirements for the middle-distance events...

COUNTY OF CLEVELAND THE POLYTECHNIC APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR DESIGNATE (Re-advertisement) Applications are invited from persons with proven academic and/or industrial experience and administrative ability...

LEICESTER THE POLYTECHNIC Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

RICHMOND COLLEGE TUTOR IN ENGLISH The Governors invite applications for the post of Tutor in English in this rapidly developing independent College of Higher Education...

LONDON THE POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF LAW HONORARY FELLOW IN BUSINESS LAW Applications are invited for an Honorary Fellowship in the Department of Law...

BRISTOL THE POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER MATHEMATICS A RESEARCH ASSISTANT Applications are invited for a Research Assistant in the Department of Computer Mathematics...

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MANCHESTER THE POLYTECHNIC FACULTY OF DESIGN DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES/FASHION Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Textiles/Fashion...

MANCHESTER THE POLYTECHNIC FACULTY OF DESIGN DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES/FASHION Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Textiles/Fashion...

Colleges of Education BRADFORD COLLEGE The college invites applications for the following posts - SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL STUDIES LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN LAW

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL STUDIES LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN LAW The successful applicant will be required to teach Law and to contribute to course development in a variety of courses...

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN HEAD OF DIVISION OF ART & DESIGN The successful candidate will be responsible for the full-time and part-time courses in Art and Design...

Colleges and Institutes of Technology DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY Applications are invited for the post of - HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Colleges of Further Education HAMPSHIRE CROCKFORD COLLEGE Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Political Science...

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY LECTURESHIP IN STATISTICS/ OPERATIONAL RESEARCH Applicants should have a good honours degree in Statistics or in Mathematics and Statistics and should have an academic qualification and recent industrial experience in Operational Research...

Colleges and Institutes of Technology continued

STRATHCLYDE
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Department of EDUCATION

FURTHER EDUCATION
Applications are invited for the post of
RESEARCH ASSISTANT
AREA OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION*
at Glasgow College of Technology,
Cowdoddan Road, Glasgow G4 0BA

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the area of Public Administration to assist in current research. The successful applicant will be expected to register for a higher degree of the C.I.A.A. and should be graduate qualified in one or more of the following areas—Public Administration, Economics, Politics, Sociology or Statistics.

Teacher Training will be an advantage but training will be given on an in-service basis if necessary.

Salary Scale: Lect 1: £3,520-£6,324 (Bar) £6,807 *Research Assistant will be paid 50% of the appropriate point of the Lect 1: "A" Scale. Placing on the scale will be given for relevant experience.

Forms of application and further particulars can be obtained from the Principal of the College to whom completed forms should be returned by Friday 21st May 1977.

EDWARD MILLER Director of Education

PAISLEY COLLEGE
Department of Economics and Management
Research Studentships

Applications are invited from candidates with a good honours degree in Economics or a related discipline to undertake research for a higher degree (M.Phil./Ph.D.) commencing September, 1977. One of the studentships is funded by the S.S.R.C. and the remainder will be College funded. Preferred areas of study are within existing Departmental research specialisms in:

(a) Economics of Multinational Enterprise (current project funded by S.E.P.O.).
(b) Economics of Labour Markets (current projects funded by M.S.C. and S.S.R.C.).
(c) Marketing.

Further particulars and application forms from
Professor P J Sloane
Department of Economics and Management
Paisley College, High Street
PAISLEY, Renfrewshire PA1 2BE
N.B.—Studentships are also available in other College Departments.

Colleges of Higher Education

WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
WEST MIDLANDS COLLEGE
OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Course Leader
for B.A. Degree Course
in Combined Humanities

Applications are invited from honours graduates for appointment from September 1st, 1977, or as soon as possible thereafter, to the post of Course Leader of a proposed B.A. Degree Course in Combined Humanities which forms part of the College's diversification programme at present under consideration by C.N.A.A. Applicants should have experience in the planning, organization and teaching of a course of this type in an institution of higher education. Salary in accordance with Burnham F.E. Scales, Principal Lecturer Grade (£5,940-£7,578, plus £492 supplement).

Application forms together with further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, West Midlands College of Higher Education, Gorway, Walsall, W61 3BD, to whom they should be returned not later than 23rd May, 1977.

SOUTHAMPTON—LA SAINTE UNION
COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
LECTURER Grade II
in ENGLISH

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the English Department. Applicants should have a good degree in English with some experience and a strong interest in Primary Education. They should be able to contribute to elementary and advanced courses in language and the teaching of reading, as well as to the general literature courses of the B.Ed. programme.

The appointment will date from 1 September, 1977.

Applications (no forms) with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Principal, LSU College of Higher Education, The Avenue, Southampton SO9 5HB.

Colleges and Departments of Art

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN
KILDARE STREET, DUBLIN 2, IRELAND

The College has the following vacancies on the academic staff from 1 September, 1977:

Head of Department of Industrial Design—Lecturer 1
Head of Department of Fine Prints—Assistant Lecturer
Assistant Lecturer in Handcraft Design (specialism in Ceramics)
Assistant Lecturer in Education
Assistant Lecturer in History of Art
Research Fellowship in Education (1-2 year term)

Salaries will be negotiable in the following scales:—

Lecturer 1:	Single	£4867-£9-£8382
	Married	£5020-£9-£8803
Assistant Lecturer:	Single	£4393-£9-£5901
	Married	£4474-£9-£6273
Research Fellow:		Salary under review

Further details and application forms from:—
The Registrar
National College of Art and Design
Kildare Street, DUBLIN 2, Ireland
Closing date: Friday June 3rd, 1977.

Derby College of Art and Technology

SENIOR LECTURER
GRAPHIC DESIGN

The post demands someone with an interest in the whole area of visual communication in addition to enthusiasm for his or her own specialism.

Teaching and industrial experience are essential, and the successful applicant will be expected to maintain existing professional contacts.

Salary: £5,031-£5,955 per annum plus £312 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars are available from: The Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby DE3 1GB, to whom they should be returned by Friday, 3rd June, 1977.

THE ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD
for the General Certificate of Education
Wellington House, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 1BQ

Applications are invited for the post of
CHIEF EXAMINER IN HISTORY OF ART
AT ORDINARY LEVEL

The appointment will commence with the 1979 examination.

Candidates must be graduate Art Historians with at least five years' teaching experience to the appropriate level. Examining experience is also essential.

Further particulars and application forms are obtainable directly from the Secretary (A10) at the above address, to whom completed applications should be returned within fourteen days of this advertisement.

Oxford University Press
The Oxford-Harrap Standard German-English Dictionary

This dictionary, formerly known as *Harrap's Standard German and English Dictionary*, is to be completed by the Oxford University Press. The three volumes already published (A-E, F-K, L-R) will shortly be available again from O.U.P., who seek a new editorial team for the preparation of the remaining two volumes (S, T-Z). Applications are invited for a new full-time General Editor and two full-time editorial assistants.

The General Editor will be expected to join OUP in Oxford not later than 1 August 1977; the Editorial Assistants not later than 1 October 1977.

The General Editor should have considerable experience in German lexicography and philology. Salary, according to qualifications and experience, will be on the scale £3793-£5320.

For the other two appointments a First or Second Class degree in German is desirable, with some editorial or scholarly experience beyond a first degree. Salary in the range £2519-£3848 in the first instance.

These appointments carry participation in the Oxford University Press superannuation scheme.

Please apply to L. R. Swanny, Personnel Department, Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, by 27 May, with full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees.

Education Department
Adviser for Further Education
£7,644-£8,268 plus £312 supplement per annum

Applications are invited for the above post, required as soon as possible, in the Further Education Section of the Department. Applicants should possess appropriate academic qualifications and have had suitable experience of teaching in further education.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Director of Education, Personnel Section, 14 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool L1 6BJ, to whom completed forms should be returned by May 27, 1977.

Liverpool

Re-advertisement. Previous applicants will be automatically reconsidered.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (CHATHAM HOUSE)
10 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1

Will shortly be appointing a Director in place of Andrew Shonfield, who is leaving the Institute to take up a university appointment at the end of the year. It is intended to interview candidates during June, and those interested should, by the end of May, write to the Director who will inform them of the proposed terms of appointment.

Centre for Studies in Social Policy
The Council of the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands

DIRECTOR

which will become vacant in September on the appointment of Sir A. H. H. ... to the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration.

Salary, etc., according to the Council's scale, which ranges from £10,000 to more than £20,000 per annum.

Applications (six copies) should be sent to the Chairman of the Council, Mr. C. F. Carter, at 20 Douglas Street, London W1P 2LS, not later than 11 May 1977, and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary at the same address.

Higher Education Supplement
New Publishing House, 25 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF

General Vacancies continued

Management Training Centre
Stratford-upon-Avon

British Gas is establishing a National Management Centre at Goldilocks House, Stratford-upon-Avon, which is currently used as a management training centre by the West Midlands Region. There are vacancies for a Director of Studies and several Tutors and these appointments can be of limited duration to suit individual needs.

DIRECTOR OF STUDIES
c. £8000

Responsible to the Head of the Centre for the design and implementation of general management programmes for middle managers and specialised programmes for senior executives and functional managers. Also responsible for the development and deployment of a team of highly qualified tutors, liaising with HQ and Regional management to increase the effectiveness of management education and the training activities of the academic staff. You will also assist the Head of the Centre to frame policy recommendations and draw up budgets.

Male or female, your background must include academic and managerial experience. Ideally some time will have been spent within a university or an advanced learning centre in a business department. Salary will be negotiable around £8000 p.a. Reference PER/226701/TH.

TUTORS
c. £6500

Reporting to the Director of Studies, you will assist with the design and implementation of a range of management training programmes whilst having responsibility for certain specialist aspects. Assisting in the identification of training needs and the preparation of all work for programmes responding to these needs, you will be called on to become involved in some training programmes not based at the Centre.

Male or female, you will be an experienced manager and/or have a good academic background supported by experience in a business school type of environment. Above all, you must demonstrate a blend of skills and knowledge made up of one or more basic disciplines and an area of functional expertise.

Salary will be in the range £5721-£6882 plus £312 flat rate supplement. Reference PER/226801/TH.

Please write with full details of age, qualifications, experience and current salary quoting appropriate reference, to the Senior Personnel Officer, British Gas, 59 Bryanston Street, London W1A 2AZ. Closing date for applications 27th May.

BRITISH GAS

Nuclear Structure Physicists

The Daresbury Laboratory has two vacancies for Experimental Nuclear Structure Physicists in the Nuclear Structure Division.

The successful applicants will be involved in the research programme on a 30 MV tandem electrostatic accelerator at present under construction.

The duties of the posts will be to carry out research in conjunction with university users on the Nuclear Structure Facility, in addition they will provide the overall co-ordination and scheduling of the scientific programme, organisation of effort within the Laboratory for support of the programme, and will assist in the future design and instrumentation and other facilities.

These posts require scientists with a good knowledge either of nuclear structure physics or of a related field, so that a high level of expertise in nuclear structure physics could be gained rapidly. Successful candidates will have experience in designing and using scientific equipment, and preferably some experience in the organisation of the work of teams of physicists engaged on experiments.

Applications will be considered from those seeking either a permanent appointment or an appointment on a fixed term covering a period of absence from the applicants' home institutions.

Applicants of either sex, should have several years of experience and possess good academic qualifications, preferably a good honours degree in a relevant discipline. Appointments will be made, according to age, experience and qualifications, on one of the following scales:

Higher Scientific Officer £3,264-£4,454 plus £312 supplement
Senior Scientific Officer £4,185-£5,778 plus £312 supplement

There is a non-contributory superannuation scheme and a generous leave allowance.

Closing date: 16th June, 1977.

Please write to telephone Warrington 8500, Ext 4875 for an application form, quoting reference DL/59/87 to:

PERSONNEL OFFICER
SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL
DARESBUURY LABORATORY
WARRINGTON WA4 6AL

Overseas

Senior Lecturer in Accountancy
£7,500 plus tax free annual gratuity of 25%

The Manpower Services Unit of the Zambian Mining Industry wishes to appoint a Senior Lecturer to be responsible for conducting courses leading to the Zambian Certificate and Diploma in Accountancy.

The successful candidate, who will assist the Principal of the College in the preparation of syllabi for this field of study, will lecture to final year students in financial, cost and management accountancy and will have a staff of two to three junior lecturers reporting to him.

Applicants, over 30 years of age, must be qualified ACCA's, ACCA's or ACIS's, and have teaching experience.

Employment is on a contract, initially for a period of three years. Total annual salary will not be less than the figures quoted above at current exchange rates. Additional benefits include free passages to and from Zambia; generous baggage and tax free settling-in allowances; low cost furnished accommodation; tax free children's education and travel allowances; free life assurance; interest free loan towards car purchase, generous paid leave. Gratuity will be tax free and paid annually in the U.K. or country of recruitment.

Write for an application form and further details, quoting reference TH 496 to:
The Manager,
Zambia Appointments Division,
Zimco House,
129-139 Finsbury Pavement,
London EC2A 1NA

RCM NCCM

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM
HEAD, DIVISION OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Applications are invited for appointment to the above new senior position.

The appointee will be responsible to the Director for the Management, co-ordination and proper working of the Museum's 6 professional service departments—Display, Education, Library, Local (including branch) Museum Services, Material Conservation, and Restoration and Publications.

Applicants will be expected to have a minimum of 10 years' professional experience in one or more of the Museum's curatorial fields of interest (zoology, anthropology, archaeology or history) and/or those of its professional service departments, and will preferably have already demonstrated an interest in museology.

As Head of one of the 3 man Professional Divisions of the Museum—the others being Natural Science (Zoology) and Human Studies—the appointee will be expected to deputise for, and act on behalf of the Director, as required; report to him on the Division's work and management; provide proposals for preparation of estimates; supervise Divisional expenditure; and as necessary act as Departmental Head within the Division.

Museum staff are employed under the Museum Act, 1969-73; conditions of service are similar to those applying to officers in the State Public Service. The initial appointment will be subject to a 6-month probationary period and provision of a satisfactory medical certificate. The appointment will be made at Level 6, Professional Division (Curatorial Officers) Salaries Agreement, 1970, at a present salary of \$20,949 p.a.

Applications stating full personal particulars, qualifications, experience and names and addresses of 3 referees should be made to: The Director, Western Australian Museum, Francis Street, Perth, Western Australia, 6000, before June 10, 1977.

J. L. BANNISTER, Director

MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from candidates for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics, required to work on a project in the area of Electronic Instrumentation. Candidates should have industrial experience and previous experience in instrumentation and electronics. Applicants may be seconded or have a number of years of experience in this area.

Salary on Range JA 153,333 to £5,267 per annum with initial appointment to £3,761 per annum. The post is financed by the SRC up to March 31, 1979.

Letters of application should be sent to: P. H. Cox, Manchester U.I.S.T., 13th Floor, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL, or May 27, 1977.

MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
DEMONSTRATORS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POLYMER AND FIBRE SCIENCE

Applications invited from candidates of either sex who are honours graduates in Polymer Science and Technology, Paper Science, Chemistry, Physics, Engineering and other scientific or technological subjects for two Demonstratorships for which the salary is on a scale commencing at £3,205 per annum. The successful applicants will be required to undertake teaching duties (mostly practical classes and tutorial groups) and other departmental activities for approximately 24 hours per week during term-time. They will also be expected to undertake supervised research work leading to a higher degree.

Application forms obtainable from the Registrar, U18191, P.O. Box 58, Manchester M60 1QD, to whom they should be returned by May 31, 1977. Enquiries, please, reference P/74/25/75.

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